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# Pentagon papers get

## special handling

By Margo Miller  
Globe Staff

The Globe's lead story yesterday morning began taking shape about 5 p.m. Monday, and by 1:45 a.m. Tuesday it was on the street.

The six-column headline read, "Secret Pentagon documents bare JFK role in Vietnam war."

On Page One and spread over four pages inside were 36 columns of type and photographs.

The Globe became the third American newspaper to report on a 7000-page analysis tracing this country's growing involvement in Indochina from World War II through mid-1968.

The material made available to The Globe covered a wide range of events from 1961 to the end of the study. Nowhere were the papers marked "secret," or "top secret" or confidential.

The staffers who were to put the story together gathered at 5 p.m. Monday in a locked room away from the Globe City Room. Preparations for the project were handled by John Driscoll, assistant to the editor. The City staff went about its usual business of putting out the early edition of the morning paper.

The special staff began reading.

"Then everybody there began suggesting possible stories," recalls Matthew V. Storin, metropolitan editor for the morning Globe. Storin had until recently been a member of The Globe's five-man Washington bureau.

Storin would eventually write the main news story. It began: "Unpublished portions of the 47-volume Pentagon history of the Vietnam war were made available yesterday (Monday) to the Boston Globe." The story included a summary of the material The Globe was publishing and the history to date of US Government actions against the New York Times, which had begun excerpting the Pentagon documents on Sunday, June 13, and the Washington Post, whose excerpts began June 18.

So that the Globe material would not duplicate what the Times and Post had published, Storin

nized edition of those papers.

After listening to story suggestions, Globe editor Thomas Winship and the paper's assistant managing editor, Crocker Snow Jr., decided what the stories should be and who would write them. Snow's story on Page One bore the headline, "Tet Offensive turned Johnson toward Vietnamization policy."

Charles Whipple, chief editorial writer, began work on his piece. Wrote Whipple: "The Nixon Administration's campaign in court to stop the publication by the N.Y. Times and Washington Post of secret Pentagon documents on the war in Vietnam continues without let-up—but also without too much success so far. For the truth has a way of emerging always into the clear light of day."

Robert Healy, who is both the Globe's executive editor and political editor, wrote the story about the Kennedy era. The headline was "Kennedy OK'd covert action."

"The material the Globe had split up very easily," Healy said. "We had the advantage of knowing what the Times and Post had published. The interesting stuff left was the Kennedy era, the last phase of the Johnson Administration and some very early material in the Eisenhower years."

Healy describes the material in the Pentagon documents as "not so startling—except that it's all there. It's a very stark thing. You don't have to editorialize. It's all there for the reader to see."

There was no standard way the authors of the Pentagon study wrote about an era, said Healy. Some sections use the memo style, some use paraphrase. Some of the material is arranged in chronological fashion, other parts are written in narrative fashion, Healy notes.

Two stories — carried on inside pages in The Globe — were written

feeler to Hanoi" was the headline about a 1965 diplomatic effort. Jhabvala also wrote a story on the Honolulu conference in June 1964, headlined, "CIA played down US domino theory" was the headline.

One Globe staffer, Martin Nolan, chief of the paper's Washington bureau, was not in the locked room. He had a prior engagement — to speak on "Government and the Media" to students at American University in Washington.

Committed to this date — to scrub it might have tipped off the Globe's publication — Nolan delivered his talk. In the question period which followed, he was asked: "Is competition among newspapers as much of an influence as it was always said to be?"

Nolan replied that he knew and liked Neil Sheehan, the Times reporter credited with obtaining the Pentagon study. "But I would have broken both his legs to get the story first," Nolan told the students.

Nolan took a late evening plane from Washington to Boston. A fellow passenger was Stuart Loory, who covers national security for the Los Angeles Times. The Los Angeles Times led its edition yesterday morning with a story based on the Globe material, which had been made available via the wire services after publication in the Globe.

"I look at Loory and Loory looks at me, and we both know we're up to something," Nolan said.

When Nolan arrived he began writing from the Pentagon papers and finished writing about 1:30 a.m. Tuesday, his story making the "replate" edition. The headline: "Clifford sought massive shake-up in Viet regime." Because the story was

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respondent, Darius S. Jhabvala. "Soviets refused to carry peace